CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

VAUGHAN, RAY & MEDILL, PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS—EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. X. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1857. NO 210.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
PUBLISHED
BY VAUGHAN, RAY & MEDILL,
At No. —, Tribune, No. 53 Clark Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered in the City by Carrier, R. Dye, for $6.00 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance, or 15 cents per week, paid weekly to the Collector.
Sent by mail, $7.00 per annum if paid in advance, but $8.00 if not paid, for six months, $4.00 in advance; three months, $2.00.
The CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, in time for the earliest mail. It is of the same size with the large Morning Edition, and contains all the reading matter of two days. It is sent in advance, or six months for $2.00. Delivered in City for one year, or $3 per year, if at once put in advance, payable in Quarter.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE will remain very full and complete, and will be sent at $2.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Four copies for $7.00, ten copies for $15.00, and twenty copies for $25.00. Money may be sent at our risk.
Terms—$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. Four copies for $3.00, ten copies for $7.00, and twenty copies for $12.00. Money may be sent at our risk.
Agents for the sale of Tribune publications, and for the collection of subscriptions, are appointed in the following towns:
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
HARTFORD COUNTY, } January 15, 1857.
Personally appeared C. R. Sumner, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and made oath to the truth of the above statement, subscribed by him, before me.
HENRY H. BARBOUR, Justice of the Peace.
The Auditor of the State of Illinois will grant licenses to Agents of Companies, and Solicitors of Agencies in Chicago, as a duly appointed Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has been deposited by the Secretary of said company, in the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts, at Springfield, Ill.
Very respectfully,
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.
CERTIFICATE.
To expire on the 1st day of January, 1858.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, January 15, 1857.
Whereas, The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has established at the expiration of its term, a deposit of the State of New York, as required by the laws of this State, and has complied with the requirements of the laws of this State, in relation to Foreign Insurance Companies, and has produced satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the capital required by the laws of this State, and has authorized the undersigned to issue a written statement, signed by the Secretary of said Company, and sealed with the seal of said Company, setting forth the amount of its capital, the amount invested in the several States in which it is authorized to do business, and the amount of its liabilities, which statement has been filed in this office, and the undersigned has issued a certificate authorizing said Company to transact its business in this State for the term of one year from the first day of January, A. D. 1857, which certificate is now in force.
Now, therefore, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, I, James K. Dubois, Auditor of Public Accounts in the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said Hartford Fire Insurance Company is authorized to transact the business of insurance in this State, for the term of one year from the first day of January, A. D. 1857, and no more, so long as said Company shall remain solvent and shall comply with the laws of this State.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of my office, at Springfield, in the county and State aforesaid, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1857.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, on the 1st day of January, 1857, as required by the 8th section of the Act of Incorporation, and published by the State Comptroller:
1st. The amount of the capital stock is $200,000
2d. The amount of the capital stock paid in is 200,000
3d. The amount of the capital stock invested in the bonds and mortgages on real estate, being the first lien thereon, is 200,000
4th. The whole amount of cash capital is 200,000
5th. Cash on hand and in the hands of agents 28,000
6th. Cash deposited in banks 28,000
7th. The amount of the capital stock loaned to the company and secured by deposit of collaterals 28,000
8th. The amount of the capital stock invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate, being a second lien thereon 28,000
9th. The amount of the capital stock invested in stocks of the following banks:
Bank of the State of New York, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of America, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of New York, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Commerce, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Commonwealth, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Republic, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Metropolis, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Manhattan Company, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Mechanics and Traders' Exchange Company, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Union, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Importers and Traders' National Bank, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of North America, par value $100 per share, market value $100 per share, amount 28,000
Bank of Commerce

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 53 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Thursday Morning ..... Feb. 12, 1857.

Francis A. Hoffman for Mayor.

MR. EDITOR:—

Permit us to suggest the name of FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the approaching election. To abilities of a high order, Mr. H. unites a character without reproach. His name is dear to the Republican electors of the city, and they will delight to honor him with their votes. We believe his name will preserve the harmony of the party, and his election promote the best interests of the city.

MANY CITIZENS.

Degeneracy.

A certain class of mind is apt to think, that "the new race of men" are degenerating. The New York *Courier* intimates, at least, that our present rulers will not compare with the rulers of the past, and seems to think, that it may be difficult to find many able and honest enough to make good their places. We dissent from the general view. There is as good material as ever in the land, and the occasion will bring it out when it shall be needed. No degeneracy has reached the mind or tainted the spirit of the country, and so long as those are clear and strong, so long as they have the energy, and the courage, and the knowledge to sustain and advance individual interest and right, we need not fear as to the growth and greatness of the Republic.

The real men of the past should be justly estimated and properly remembered; but we should look more reverently, and value more highly, the common mind, and so educate that as to make it yearly year, and decade after decade, more intelligent, more virtuous and just. Herein is the cure for the abuses of party, the corruption and selfishness at Washington, and at the State Capitals. Herein is the hope of the nation.

"Our present rulers are weak, and, with one exception (Mr. MARCY), unfit for their places." Granted: Granted, also, that they have endangered the well-being of the Republic, as we believe, and have done it by the use of corrupt means, and for bad ends. Still the very peril thus created has roused the people, and caused them to put forth a strength which will ward it off, and make all safer and better for the future. But further. Where was the *Courier* itself, when the difficulty first began? Where even some of the great men it names—where CALHOUN, WEBSTER, and CLAY, when the causes which created this danger were openly defended? They were upholding those causes! They were exerting *all* their influence to give them a sure effect, when ordinary minds saw the danger and warned them and the country of it. They died defending them, when the common people rebelled against their authority, and bravely spoke and acted for the common good.

It is idle to talk of modern degeneracy. The people have the virtue and will to take care of themselves and the Republic, and will do it, whatever troubles corrupt politicians or bad men may threaten them with or bring upon them.

Springfield Legislature.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 10, 1856.

After fooling away and wasting a large share of the time of the session in buncombe speeches and acrimonious debates, the General Assembly, at the commencement of the last week, has suddenly grown industrious, and has gone to work in real earnest.

In the House, on yesterday, sixty House and forty Senate bills were passed. The most of these were read only by their titles. No one can deny that this is an expeditious method of legislation; of its safety we cannot be so positive.

Of the long list of bills passed yesterday afternoon, in the House, the readers of the *Tribune* will probably feel interested in the following only:

A bill for an act to provide for the purchase of two thousand copies of the compilation of the Statutes of Illinois now being prepared by Judges SCATES and TREAT, and H. R. BLACKWELL, Esq. The bill requires that the book when completed shall be examined and endorsed by the Supreme Court; that it shall be published in one volume at a cost not to exceed five dollars per copy; that it shall be distributed among the Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c., and that, in case they are needed, the Secretary of State may purchase one thousand copies additional. The vote on this bill stood, ayes 30, noes 28.

To compel the importers of salt to re-weigh the same.

To compel the Wabash Railroad Company.

To amend the law in relation to Notaries Public, limiting their term of office to the life of their commissions, &c., &c.

To incorporate the Galena and Rock Island Railroad.

To incorporate the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

To incorporate the LaSalle Bridge Company, and to authorize the building of a bridge across the Illinois river at LaSalle.

To incorporate the Northern Illinois Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

To require notices of Sheriff's sales to be advertised in some weekly newspapers, and fixing the fee for the same. The vote stood—ayes 33; noes 20.

This morning, Mr. SLOAN, Chairman of the Committee on Geological Survey, submitted a written report, which was read, laid on the table, and one thousand copies ordered to be printed for the use of the two Houses—provided the printing can be done so as to place the report in the hands of the members by Saturday night.

The bill for an act to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Illinois River, was made the special order to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. An animated debate is expected.

The bill for an act to increase the capital stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was reported back from a Committee, with an amendment to prevent the Company from leasing their lands, and providing that all the lands of the Company, except roads, beds, depot grounds, &c., shall be liable to taxation, from and after January 1st, 1857, the same as other lands. The amendment was discussed at some length, and adopted. The bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate bill for a State Normal University was taken up and made the special order for to-morrow—Wednesday evening. There will be a debate on it, but I think it will pass.

The remainder of the forenoon was occupied in the consideration of the House bills on their reading, a number of which were passed.

In the Senate yesterday, they passed about eighty bills, nearly one half of which were House Bills. Among those passed in the afternoon were the following:

To amend the General Banking Law, for the purpose of facilitating the winding up of Banks in liquidation.

To allow Sheriffs a fee of fifty cents for receiving a prisoner into jail, and the same for discharging him, and thirty seven and a half cents per day for keeping him, to be paid by the County, when the criminal is insolvent.

To incorporate the Association of Wagonmakers, of Chicago.

To incorporate the German House Association, of Chicago.

To allow each County Agricultural Society, one hundred dollars a year, out of the Treasury.

To incorporate the Garden City Building Association.

To incorporate the Chicago Harbor and Canal Company.

A resolution prohibiting the introduction of any new Bills after 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, was adopted.

This morning being the last opportunity of doing so, was well occupied in the introduction of Bills, most of which were of a private and local nature. Nothing of any general importance was done.

WALL SARN.—During a recent debate in the Wisconsin Legislature, on a memorial to Congress asking such a change in the basis of Federal representation, as that slaves shall no longer be counted in apportioning Members of Congress among the several States, and for submitting to the people the question of negro suffrage, Senator O'SHEA, (Democrat) astonished his political colleagues by breaking from the Pro-Slavery shorter of party discipline. In announcing his intention to vote for the resolutions, he said he should do it on principle of Democracy which entitled persons to return to colored men the rights of human beings."

Mr. O'Shea is an Irishman!

PARIS OR BUST.—The Green Bay Advocate says a young man named A. F. Lyon, of that place, left for Chicago on a subscription for Lake Superior, but after proceeding about two miles, lying on his back, drove to Suamico, and

China.

A correspondent thinks it "immoral and wrong to defend the attack of the British upon Canton, or to justify the policy which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS justified in regard to China." Be it so. We said not a word on these points, in the brief remarks we made, nor shall we now. Our object was, simply, to show the causes which were rapidly opening the East to commerce and civilization. Let us say a few words more on the subject.

Ten years ago, very little, comparatively, was known of the East. Even the Pacific coast of our own Republic was little understood or cared for. Merchants and missionaries, with a few travelers, imported some general information, and extended our geographical knowledge of Eastern lands. But in reference to the peoples living in them, their every-day life, what they really were and what they might be made, we had no satisfactory information; and as regards the interior of Japan and China, we knew almost nothing.

Within this period, a mighty change has occurred, and all those causes which sway human action, commerce, war, rebellion and avarice, have combined and are combining, as it seems to us, to bring the Eastern world into the neighborhood of nations. Let us examine some of them.

Russia has silently but surely extended her rule over an immense region of country. Within a few years she has annexed a territory larger than that of France, and is rapidly pushing her authority towards British India. It is hardly possible to stop her progress. If her people are rude and ignorant, the government is strong, and consistent as well as wise in its policy. Besides the Russians are the superior race as compared with the inhabitants of the East, and the very extent of their country makes them energetic and physically active. England and France understand all this, and through a necessity, controlling and rankling, must keep allied against Russian dominion and power. We must look for wars, therefore, in the East—repeated and long continued wars—(the first harsh mode the world knows of educating a barbarian people into civilization) until peace and commerce and divided Empires, under better laws and a better society shall exist. The influence of Russia in opening the East, direct and indirect, has been great, but it will be greater in the next decade than ever.

But the causes operating upon the East, and most familiar to European and American minds, are the gold discoveries in California and Australia, the great war between the Allies and Russia, and the rebellion in China, &c.

In '48 and '49, the rush to the Pacific coast was rapid and continued. Avarice, the fierce hunt after gold, gathered into that region tens of thousands of human beings from all quarters of the globe. Now take your stand, reader, on any clif overhanging San Francisco, the first year of its settlement, and mark how isolated the East was. Occupy the same position now, and see what a trade has sprung up between the Pacific States of the Republic, and this unknown East. The change is marvellous. Trade has wrought it, and has made America intelligence familiar with portions of the people in every Eastern clime who trafic on the sea. This influence it is difficult to measure—but this we know, that, if silent, it is all-powerful and all-pervading, and will subdue barbarism and its exclusive follies.

So, too, with regard to the late great European war, the war now declared against Persia by England, the rebellion in China, and the bombardment of Canton. Every one of these events bears directly upon the East, and bears strongly upon it. All of them point to its "opening" as a need for Europe, and a necessity for it. The great war was undertaken most reluctantly by the Allies; they intended, that the Turks should be defeated at Silistria, and that that defeat should end it, but the Moslems conquered gloriously, and the conflict was continued.

And now that peace exists in Europe, Persia and Great Britain are at odds, the one power backed by Russia, and the other by France, threatening a strife which may involve nearly the whole East. Every effort has been made to settle this difficulty; as yet without success. Indeed, the best English mind anticipates a long and angry conflict. Of the rebellion in China, we know but little—but this is certain, that the present dynasty cannot subdue it, and that it is fed and directed by European ideas. A large portion of the people would have more freedom, and they are fighting for it; the battle is begun, and it will not cease, until the despotism which goads them, is modified or overthrown.

Referring to these and other causes, we remarked in a late issue, as we remark now, that the way was preparing for embracing the Eastern Peoples in the family of nations. We have no idea that China or Japan can long maintain their exclusiveness. We do not believe that barbarism is to distroy the Eastern mind always. The means used to effect this mighty change may not be what they should be; the peace man will condemn and the moralist denounce them; still they are the means by which all nations have risen; but, as we have said, our purpose was not to discuss the ethics of the matter, but to show that great causes were combining to bring the Eastern Peoples within the family of nations—causes which are evidently beyond the control of Despots, Emperors and Kings.

Personal Liberty Bill.

A Personal Liberty Bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature which corresponds to the one passed, but since repealed, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The following abstract of the bill is given by the Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

It gives power to County Courts, as well as Circuit and Supreme Courts, to grant writs of *habeas corpus*:

Makes it the duty of all district attorneys, to look after the rights of persons claimed:

Makes it the duty of all executive officers to give notice to district attornies of such claims:

Directs trial by jury to be provided for persons claimed:

Punishes false and malicious arrests of persons as fugitive slaves with $1000 fine:

Requires direct evidence of two witnesses to establish a claim, and prohibits the taking of depositions to prove claims.

There is no doubt but that the bill will pass the Legislature by a decisive majority.

Wisconsin stands erect on the great question of Freedom!

HOW MUCH FILLIBUSTER STOCK IS OWNED BY PRESIDENT PIERCE?—During the recent Fillibuster trial in New York, defendants counsel endeavored to introduce a letter from SIDNEY WEBSTER,—PIERCE'S private secretary,—which implicates the President in the movement against Nicaragua." AS exchange says:

The U. S. commissioner would not allow the letter, but Gen. Cadwalader testified that Mr. Pierce owns one-twelfth of the thirty million acres covered by Hillibuster McKinney's purchase of the Mosquito grant, and had aided in the movements for the colonization of Nicaragua. This, if a fact, goes far to explain the masterly inactivity of the administration in its pretended attempts to prevent the filling out of the expedition which goads them, to modified or overthrown.

Referring to these and other causes, we remarked in a late issue, as we remark now, that the way was preparing for embracing the Eastern Peoples in the family of nations. We have no idea that China or Japan can long maintain their exclusiveness. We do not believe that barbarism is to distroy the Eastern mind always. The means used to effect this mighty change may not be what they should be; the peace man will condemn and the moralist denounce them; still they are the means by which all nations have risen; but, as we have said, our purpose was not to discuss the ethics of the matter, but to show that great causes were combining to bring the Eastern Peoples within the family of nations—causes which are evidently beyond the control of Despots, Emperors and Kings.

Personal Liberty Bill.

A Personal Liberty Bill has been introduced into the Wisconsin Legislature which corresponds to the one passed, but since repealed, by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The following abstract of the bill is given by the Madison correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*:

It gives power to County Courts, as well as Circuit and Supreme Courts, to grant writs of *habeas corpus*:

Makes it the duty of all district attorneys, to look after the rights of persons claimed:

Makes it the duty of all executive officers to give notice to district attornies of such claims:

Directs trial by jury to be provided for persons claimed:

Punishes false and malicious arrests of persons as fugitive slaves with $1000 fine:

Requires direct evidence of two witnesses to establish a claim, and prohibits the taking of depositions to prove claims.

There is no doubt but that the bill will pass the Legislature by a decisive majority.

Wisconsin stands erect on the great question of Freedom!

HOW MUCH FILLIBUSTER-STOCK IS OWNED BY PRESIDENT PIERCE?—During the recent Fillibuster trial in New York, defendants counsel endeavored to introduce a letter from SIDNEY WEBSTER,—PIERCE'S private secretary,—which implicates the President in the movement against Nicaragua." AS exchange says:

The U. S. commissioner would not allow the letter, but Gen. Cadwalader testified that Mr. Pierce owns one-twelfth of the thirty million acres covered by Hillibuster McKinney's purchase of the Mosquito grant, and had aided in the movements for the colonization of Nicaragua. This, if a fact, goes far to explain the masterly inactivity of the administration in its pretended attempts to prevent the filling out of the expedition which goads them, to modified or overthrown.

Referring to these and other causes, we remarked in a late issue, as we remark now, that the way was preparing for embracing the Eastern Peoples in the family of nations. We have no idea that China or Japan can long maintain their exclusiveness. We do not believe that barbarism is to distroy the Eastern mind always. The means used to effect this mighty change may not be what they should be; the peace man will condemn and the moralist denounce them; still they are the means by which all nations have risen; but, as we have said, our purpose was not to discuss the ethics of the matter, but to show that great causes were combining to bring the Eastern Peoples within the family of nations—causes which are evidently beyond the control of Despots, Emperors and Kings.

Pocket Printing Press.

A Boston paper says that a young man from Hartland, Vt. (Mr. Livermore,) has invented a machine for printing, which, without a figure, and literally, may be called a pocket printing press, since it may be carried in one's pocket, and operated there. The polished steel case which contains the apparatus is five inches long, two and a half inches broad, and one and a half inches thick. This contains the type, the ink, the paper and machinery. At one end of the case are six keys, on which the fingers of the operator, when started on a run, fly. The types are composed of the sections of a parallelogram, crossed by two diagonals. The parallelogram is cut so ingeniously as to form all the letters of the alphabet, and by change of position can be easily read, in the impression, by any person on presentation. The case is double English, and the fashion Antique. The impression is like the page of a book, horizontal from right to left. The slip of paper, some inches in length, is on a cylinder, and, as fast as printed, is received on another cylinder. The ink is contained in a rubber cylinder with it, and when the types are applied as often as is necessary. The rapidity of printing is about equal to that of writing with a pen, as most persons write. One would almost believe all the possible telegraphs had, when it is presented with a sentence of legibly printed, for example:

"Where is she in a your coat,
A short's among ye table' noses,
Ye Lord's a-coming ye table' noses."

and undeniably printed there and then, he is no longer skeptical. Mr. Livermore flatters himself, and not unreasonably, that it will be very useful, riding in cars, or, better in the street or park, or rambling in the fields, and even in dark nights in bed, to arrest a fugitive thought, often of great importance to the world, which would otherwise be lost irrecoverably. A more important reflection is, that the principle in the little machine will lead to something of extensive application on a larger scale. He has made application for a patent, and it is to be hoped that his ingenuity may be amply rewarded.

☞ The June *Quarterly Review*, has a sketch of Mr. Buchanan's *personnel*, says:

"He has the habit that historians attribute to Alexander the Great of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye."

Grecian historians inform us also that the courtiers of Alexander copied those peculiarities, as the surest passport to the favor of their sovereign. We commend the practice to office seekers, and are confident that after the fourth of March, the Washington City will present the remarkable spectacle of as picturesque a multitude of wry necks and cocked eyes as ever attended the levees of the great Macedonian at Persepolis.—*Boston Atlas.*

THEODORE PARKER.—The result of the protest of the orthodox ministers of Manchester, N. H., against allowing Theodore Parker to lecture before the lyceum of that city, has been an invitation to that gentleman to deliver them a course of theological lectures, which he has consented to do. The expenses of the lecturan are paid by subscription, and the lectures are free to the public. This is a very natural result of the action of the clergymen of that place, and is little practical good sense would have enabled them to foresee it. However, the lectures of Mr. Parker will afford them abundant subjects for discussion and reply, and on the whole, neither the interests of their congregations nor the cause of truth may suffer in the end.

A DELUGE.—The second edition of the deluge, on a smaller scale, has visited our city during nearly the whole of last week. Miniature rivers, and mammoth creeks intersected our streets, and the roaring and rushing of "mighty waters" became as familiar music to our ears. Mud and water reigned supreme, and he must have been a brave pedestrian who dared to brave the terrors of a "tramp" around town after nightfall. On Saturday, after raining, snowing and hailing, it finally concluded to become cold, and the mud has become frozen "as tight as a brick."—*Springfield (Ill.) Republican, 9th inst.*

MODESTY.—The Governor of Minnesota, in his Message to the Legislature, shows the population of the Territory to be 180,000! The taxable property amounts to between thirty and thirty-five millions of dollars! In view of these facts, and of the large increase of agricultural products, cash capital, &c., the Governor favors a change from a Territorial to a State Government, and recommends that the speediest action, consistent with other interests, should be taken to accomplish this end.

RAPIDLY PLEASED.—The democrats declare that the election of a democratic mayor at Lancaster, Pa., by a majority of 45, is "glorious news." We think so in consideration of the fact that the democratic majority of Lancaster, in November was over 1,100. In equal ratios of glory for another three months will bring them in a glorious minority of over a thousand!—*Springfield Republican.*

☞ Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text "Remember Lot's Wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond, that he did not know the reason of his failure, the versatile Bond replied that "he had better [therefore] be silent people's wives alone."

Shawneetown and Chicago Branch Railroad.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

A bill has been introduced and will probably pass at the present session of the Legislature, for a charter for a road of the above title. This road is intended to commence at Shawneetown, on the Ohio river, and running near Carmi, in White county, touching Fairfield, in Wayne county, thence in a direction a little west of north until it intersects the Chicago branch of the Central road in Effingham county. By a glimpse at the map I think it will be seen that this road would be a natural outlet for Chicago as any other, considering its length, that can now be built. Chicago has already a large number of roads terminating there—almost as many perhaps as can conveniently be made to do so; some of those already made, however, may be tapped by others, and thereby accure to her a trade which otherwise must seek some other market. Such is this road. By its construction the counties of Gallatin, White, Wayne, Clay, and part of Saline, Hamilton, and Edwards will be placed in direct connection with her; and without it, no other possible course can it be done. Both of the trade of that section of country would then seek her market. This is a fine part of Southern Illinois; at the Southern terminus are inexhaustible beds of coal and iron, and in agricultural purposes the whole country through which it would run is unquestionable. And, extending this road below Shawneetown in a southeasterly direction from fifty-five to thirty miles (according to the route selected) and you will connect with the Henderson and Nashville road and from thence with the Gulf of Mexico. The distance of this proposed road is about ninety miles; and, uniting at the Chicago branch at the point contemplated, would form almost an air line from Shawneetown to Chicago. Considered then as terminating at Shawneetown it would secure to Chicago a valuable trade unapproachable without it,—it would form the shortest and most direct route to the Ohio; but when considered in connection with the proposed extention to the Nashville road, it would form the *great road* from the north to the south, and be what the Central road was intended to be—a union of the lakes in the north with the gulf on the south.

A charter has also been granted at this session for a road running from Mount City to Vincennes. Four years ago one was projected from Paducah to Vincennes. Should either of those be built it would divert trade and travel from Chicago. Such would be the inevitable result. I need not ask, then, "should Chicago encourage these roads?" The reply is self-evident. The only question with her is, or ought to be, "can it be built?" Not echo, but reason and facts answer "Yes." Gallatin County has 25,000 acres of swamp lands on which they will drain by canals to this work. These lands even now, and without any railroad, would sell, many of them for $10 per acre. Liberal individual subscriptions can be obtained in each of the counties through which it runs. This will be a handsome fund to commence on, and ought to be sufficient to induce Chicago to do that, which her interest imperatively requires her to do—aid in it. That part of the route lying South of Shawneetown it is believed, can be readily provided for whenever the other is secured.

One word more and I submit the matter to your citizens for their reflection. "Will Chicago take hold of this work with that spirit of Yankee enterprise which she has heretofore uniformly shown, and which has elevated her to that proud position she now occupies, or will she suffer it to pass for a more convenient season until some rival city has secured the advantages which were offered to her, but which she refused to accept?" SHAWNEETOWN.

Commerce of England.

It appears by the official returns that the exports of Great Britain for the last year exceed those of 1855 by the sum of £20,000,000—an increase unexampled, we presume, in the history of English commerce. These returns are official for eleven months. The *London Economist*—estimating for December—gives the total of exports and imports for 1856 as follows, viz:

Exports of domestic produce	£127,000,000
" of foreign	23,000,000
Total of exports	£150,000,000
Imports	160,000,000
Total of export and imports	£310,000,000

In round numbers, £40,000,000 more valuable more than double the amount of our foreign trade, for the year ending June 30.

There does not seem to have been a corresponding increase of consumption to explain but the necessaries of life; but in many articles of importance a decrease, as the following table, made up for eleven months, will show:

Entered for consumption.	1855.	1856.
Coffee, lbs.	32,440,187	31,344,407
Sugar, (uncrushed) cwt.	6,211,06	5,763,27
Molasses, "	1,031,00	1,000,00
Tea, pounds	46,816,312	38,115,841
Tobacco, "	27,000,000	26,000,000

Articles of luxury present a somewhat different appearance, thus:

	1855.	1856.
Wines, gals.	6,315,754	6,527,227
Tobacco, manufd.	19,000,000	18,000,000
Spirits, gals.	6,000,000	5,000,000
Raisins, cwts.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barilla, tons	4,000,000	3,000,000

The consumption of foreign grain, flour and meat was very large, being 8,223,833 quarters against 5,736,489 in 1855—an increase equal to 20,000,000 bushels.

To our view these figures do not exhibit the most healthy state of affairs. If the masses had shared the prosperity which this great increase of trade indicates, there would have been an increase of consumption in the social necessaries of life, such as sugar, coffee and tea; and if agriculture had been productive there would have been a diminution in the consumption of foreign bread stuffs. Low wages and short crops may be more than an offset for heavy imports and exports.

Pocket Printing Press.

A Boston paper says that a young man from Hartland, Vt. (Mr. Livermore,) has invented a machine for printing, which, without a figure, and literally, may be called a pocket printing press, since it may be carried in one's pocket, and operated there. The polished steel case which contains the apparatus is five inches long, two and a half inches broad, and one and a half inches thick. This contains the type, the ink, the paper and machinery. At one end of the case are six keys, on which the fingers of the operator, when started on a run, fly. The types are composed of the sections of a parallelogram, crossed by two diagonals. The parallelogram is cut so ingeniously as to form all the letters of the alphabet, and by change of position can be easily read, in the impression, by any person on presentation. The case is double English, and the fashion Antique. The impression is like the page of a book, horizontal from right to left. The slip of paper, some inches in length, is on a cylinder, and, as fast as printed, is received on another cylinder. The ink is contained in a rubber cylinder with it, and when the types are applied as often as is necessary. The rapidity of printing is about equal to that of writing with a pen, as most persons write. One would almost believe all the possible telegraphs had, when it is presented with a sentence of legibly printed, for example:

"Where is she in a your coat,
A short's among ye table' noses,
Ye Lord's a-coming ye table' noses."

and undeniably printed there and then, he is no longer skeptical. Mr. Livermore flatters himself, and not unreasonably, that it will be very useful, riding in cars, or, better in the street or park, or rambling in the fields, and even in dark nights in bed, to arrest a fugitive thought, often of great importance to the world, which would otherwise be lost irrecoverably. A more important reflection is, that the principle in the little machine will lead to something of extensive application on a larger scale. He has made application for a patent, and it is to be hoped that his ingenuity may be amply rewarded.

☞ The June *Quarterly Review*, has a sketch of Mr. Buchanan's *personnel*, says:

"He has the habit that historians attribute to Alexander the Great of holding his head somewhat inclined to one side, and sometimes partially closing one eye."

Grecian historians inform us also that the courtiers of Alexander copied those peculiarities, as the surest passport to the favor of their sovereign. We commend the practice to office seekers, and are confident that after the fourth of March, the Washington City will present the remarkable spectacle of as picturesque a multitude of wry necks and cocked eyes as ever attended the levees of the great Macedonian at Persepolis.—*Boston Atlas.*

THEODORE PARKER.—The result of the protest of the orthodox ministers of Manchester, N. H., against allowing Theodore Parker to lecture before the lyceum of that city, has been an invitation to that gentleman to deliver them a course of theological lectures, which he has consented to do. The expenses of the lecturan are paid by subscription, and the lectures are free to the public. This is a very natural result of the action of the clergymen of that place, and is little practical good sense would have enabled them to foresee it. However, the lectures of Mr. Parker will afford them abundant subjects for discussion and reply, and on the whole, neither the interests of their congregations nor the cause of truth may suffer in the end.

A DELUGE.—The second edition of the deluge, on a smaller scale, has visited our city during nearly the whole of last week. Miniature rivers, and mammoth creeks intersected our streets, and the roaring and rushing of "mighty waters" became as familiar music to our ears. Mud and water reigned supreme, and he must have been a brave pedestrian who dared to brave the terrors of a "tramp" around town after nightfall. On Saturday, after raining, snowing and hailing, it finally concluded to become cold, and the mud has become frozen "as tight as a brick."—*Springfield (Ill.) Republican, 9th inst.*

MODESTY.—The Governor of Minnesota, in his Message to the Legislature, shows the population of the Territory to be 180,000! The taxable property amounts to between thirty and thirty-five millions of dollars! In view of these facts, and of the large increase of agricultural products, cash capital, &c., the Governor favors a change from a Territorial to a State Government, and recommends that the speediest action, consistent with other interests, should be taken to accomplish this end.

RAPIDLY PLEASED.—The democrats declare that the election of a democratic mayor at Lancaster, Pa., by a majority of 45, is "glorious news." We think so in consideration of the fact that the democratic majority of Lancaster, in November was over 1,100. In equal ratios of glory for another three months will bring them in a glorious minority of over a thousand!—*Springfield Republican.*

☞ Dr. Durbin, the great Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text "Remember Lot's Wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond, that he did not know the reason of his failure, the versatile Bond replied that "he had better [therefore] be silent people's wives alone."

A Thaw—Great Freshet.

For the last week or ten days old Winter has manifested strong symptoms of relaxing the rigor of his reign. Old Sol came out more genially than had been his wont for a month or two. Snow began to melt, mud got plenty, and finally, on Wednesday night, a warm, heavy rain came up from the southwest, accompanied with terrific bellows of thunder and flashes of lightning, reminding one of Crimean battles and sieges. The result was natural enough. The rivers on Thursday morning commenced rising at a rapid and ominous rate, and Thursday night this rising of the waters was accelerated by another heavy rain, and by Friday morning everything below high water mark around Ottawa was submerged or afloat. All the fences, stables, &c., on the low ground east of Fox river disappeared below the surface, or barely showed their diminished tops. The tenants of the buildings in the lower parts of Ottawa Center got between two and five o'clock on Friday morning, a very sudden and unexpected notice to quit. Few had time to remove their furniture or any of their valuables. The rise was so great that nobody expected or had prepared for it.

On the low ground south of the Hydraulic basin and the main part of the city, a large portion of which remains dry, and belonging to S. Bell & Co., Mr. Knight, the Starch Company, and others, was threatened and much of it carried off, although Mr. Lindley, the shrewd manager of the Starch Factory, had scented the freshet afar off, and wisely, on Thursday afternoon, had most of the timber belonging to the company removed to safer ground.

The bridge from the east end of Fox River bridge to the high ground opposite, was carried off yesterday noon by the ice. Besides the submerging of a number of stables, destruction of wood piles, &c., we have heard of no other serious damages being done.

The ice in the Illinois river gorged at the head of the Island below town on Friday morning, and the water three or four feet higher at town than otherwise would have been the case. About noon yesterday the gorge gave way.

Now hundreds collected in the neighborhood of the Illinois River bridge, all anxious to see the result of this first serious test of her noble piers. The ice came in conceivable mass, most of it from 10 to 18 inches thick, hard as glass, and often in cakes as large as an acre. But the piers met and stood the shock firm and immovable as the everlasting hills. Bridge stock went up.

After the ice commenced running, the river fell some three feet, but in the afternoon gorged again, and the waters came up to their mark at noon. At the highest stage the water was within about two feet of the bridge floor, in 1849, when the highest notch was reached within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." As we go to press, the weather is still mild, indicating a continuance of the thaw.—*Ottawa Free Trader, 7.*

Great Flood—Destruction of Property.

This portion of the country has been visited by a most destructive freshet. On Wednesday night last a rain storm set in, accompanied with lightning, and continued, with short intervals, until Saturday noon. Immense quantities of water fell, which together with that afforded by the melting snow, soon swelled our rivers and creeks to a height never known before.

Bridges, dams, fences and houses have been swept away in every direction. The destruction of property must be immense. At this time, it is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage. But we presume that hundreds of thousands will not repair the loss.

The Holmes river was at its height on Saturday. The ice in the village of this city, broke up, and the long bridge on Cass street was carried away, together with two large canal boats. The whole wreck passed over the lower dam, and damaged the bridge on Jefferson street, so that it cannot be crossed by teams. The river continued to rise until evening, when the weather became cold, and in the course of twelve hours it fell three feet. But a change not taken place in the weather, it is fearful to contemplate the vast amount of damage that would have been done. The mad torrent would have carried away logs over its banks, and overflow a considerable portion of our city. But the freeze kept it within bounds.

The destruction of property on Hickory Creek and Indian Boundary, and in the streams in this section, is very great. The splendid stone dam belonging to Mr. T. Culbertson, of the Red Mill, two miles east of this city, was swept away, together with the new bridge at that place. The bridge of the Rock Island Railroad near the same point, is also broken so as to be considered unsafe for trains to pass over. It will require months to get things straightened up again, as well as the outlay of a vast sum of money.—*Joliet Signal, 8th.*

THE FRESHET IN CLEVELAND.—Property was damaged in Cleveland, by the late freshet, to the amount of over $30,000. The river rose to a fearful height and was filled with large masses of broken ice which swept away injuring docks, warehouses, shipping, &c.

FATAL CATASTROPHE IN ST. LOUIS.—A large building, in the business part of St. Louis, fully occupied and rented, fell with a terrible crash on Friday the 6th, burying three persons in the ruins, and severely wounding two others.—Amongst the killed was a Mr. Wm. Gardner, said to be the oldest and wealthiest farmer in St. Louis Co. There were many narrow escapes, and it seems almost providential that so few were injured.

ANOTHER SCHEMING TELEGRAPH.—The Governor of Nova Scotia, in his address to the Legislature, intimated that an opposition submarine telegraph may be laid from Ireland to that province.

A YANKEE TALKING LOCOMOTIVE.—A engine on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, broke down last week at 9 o'clock at night, nine miles distant from a station. The conductor and engineer started on foot through the snow, to get another machine. The telegraph operator in one of the cars, named Singer, (of course a Yankee) hearing the cause of the detention, and demand taking down a coil of wire from the pole alongside the track, and having attached small brass wires to the two ends, dictated the distress of the train to Pittsburgh through the instrument, and putting one of the brass points to his tongue, read the answer as an engine should be immediately sent, and then talking of this pleasant lightning to his fellow passengers.—*Buff. Com. Advertiser.*

THE TUCKERMAN CASE.—This case, the exceptions taken on which are to be passed upon in a few days, is again pressed upon public attention by a ruinous libel. Tuckerman has sailed for Europe in the steamer Persia, which sailed from New York on Wednesday last. Mr. Tuckerman will have to renew his bail on the appeal to the Supreme Court, and if the decision in the Superior Court on the law points go against him, and if he is not there to do it, he will be defaulted. His bail (given by his mother, we believe) is $5,000, and is perfectly good.—*Boston Telegraph.*

Great Flood—Destruction of Property.

This portion of the country has been visited by a most destructive freshet. On Wednesday night last a rain storm set in, accompanied with lightning, and continued, with short intervals, until Saturday noon. Immense quantities of water fell, which together with that afforded by the melting snow, soon swelled our rivers and creeks to a height never known before.

Bridges, dams, fences and houses have been swept away in every direction. The destruction of property must be immense. At this time, it is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage. But we presume that hundreds of thousands will not repair the loss.

The Holmes river was at its height on Saturday. The ice in the village of this city, broke up, and the long bridge on Cass street was carried away, together with two large canal boats. The whole wreck passed over the lower dam, and damaged the bridge on Jefferson street, so that it cannot be crossed by teams. The river continued to rise until evening, when the weather became cold, and in the course of twelve hours it fell three feet. But a change not taken place in the weather, it is fearful to contemplate the vast amount of damage that would have been done. The mad torrent would have carried away logs over its banks, and overflow a considerable portion of our city. But the freeze kept it within bounds.

The destruction of property on Hickory Creek and Indian Boundary, and in the streams in this section, is very great. The splendid stone dam belonging to Mr. T. Culbertson, of the Red Mill, two miles east of this city, was swept away, together with the new bridge at that place. The bridge of the Rock Island Railroad near the same point, is also broken so as to be considered unsafe for trains to pass over. It will require months to get things straightened up again, as well as the outlay of a vast sum of money.—*Joliet Signal, 8th.*

THE FRESHET IN CLEVELAND.—Property was damaged in Cleveland, by the late freshet, to the amount of over $30,000. The river rose to a fearful height and was filled with large masses of broken ice which swept away injuring docks, warehouses, shipping, &c.

FATAL CATASTROPHE IN ST. LOUIS.—A large building, in the business part of St. Louis, fully occupied and rented, fell with a terrible crash on Friday the 6th, burying three persons in the ruins, and severely wounding two others.—Amongst the killed was a Mr. Wm. Gardner, said to be the oldest and wealthiest farmer in St. Louis Co. There were many narrow escapes, and it seems almost providential that so few were injured.

ANOTHER SCHEMING TELEGRAPH.—The Governor of Nova Scotia, in his address to the Legislature, intimated that an opposition submarine telegraph may be laid from Ireland to that province.

A YANKEE TALKING LOCOMOTIVE.—A engine on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, broke down last week at 9 o'clock at night, nine miles distant from a station. The conductor and engineer started on foot through the snow, to get another machine. The telegraph operator in one of the cars, named Singer, (of course a Yankee) hearing the cause of the detention, and demand taking down a coil of wire from the pole alongside the track, and having attached small brass wires to the two ends, dictated the distress of the train to Pittsburgh through the instrument, and putting one of the brass points to his tongue, read the answer as an engine should be immediately sent, and then talking of this pleasant lightning to his fellow passengers.—*Buff. Com. Advertiser.*

THE TUCKERMAN CASE.—This case, the exceptions taken on which are to be passed upon in a few days, is again pressed upon public attention by a ruinous libel. Tuckerman has sailed for Europe in the steamer Persia, which sailed from New York on Wednesday last. Mr. Tuckerman will have to renew his bail on the appeal to the Supreme Court, and if the decision in the Superior Court on the law points go against him, and if he is not there to do it, he will be defaulted. His bail (given by his mother, we believe) is $5,000, and is perfectly good.—*Boston Telegraph.*

ON CONSIGNMENT.—
200 Barrels Superior Family Flour,
100 " Cornmeal,
50 " Rye Flour,
50 Bbls Cincinnati Bottled Whiskey,
50 Barrels Cider,
10 Bbls Bourbon Monongahela Whiskey,
50 " Pure Cider Vinegar,
50 " New Crimea Oranges,
50 Bbls Mixed Lemons and Oranges.
Just received, and For sale by
feb5 I. FABIAN, 77 North Water st.

Removal.
COOLEY, WADSWORTH & CO., HAVE removed to their new warerooms, No. 21 at corner of Wabash Avenue and the Auditorium Block.

MAGOON'S WESTWARD EMPIRE.—Westward Empire; or, Historical Progress of the Star of Empire. By Rev. Jas. H. Magoon, D.D., Author of "Republican Principles Explained and Defended," "Valley of the Mississippi," "Living Orators in America," &c. 1 vol., 12mo., price $1.25.
For sale by D. S. COOKE & CO.

THE ELEMENTS OF PUNCTUATION, With Notices on the Use of Capital Letters. Designed as a Supplement to the "Practical Grammar" and "Progressive Exercises in Composition and Rhetoric." Prepared for Schools. By John Wilson. 12mo., pp. 70. 38 cents.
It has just been adopted by the Public Schools of New York City, to which it is the Normal and Model of the whole system. Also extensively in other cities and States of the Union.
The eigh

Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant
Chicago Boilergenerator Plant

Legal Notices.

CHANCERY NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court
In Chancery,
January Term, A.D. 1857.
Isaac Cook vs. John M. Myers, William B. Egan, Jos. Stock and George Mitchell, and George Hulme, Jr.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Myers and that said Hulme & White have complied the law, that a copy of the writ has been served upon them, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, bearing date on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable and dated on the 2d Monday of January, A.D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable and dated on the 2d Monday of April next, 1857, as by law required.

Now, on motion of said Isaac Cook, by Walker and Myers, his solicitors, it is ordered by the Court that the said Myers, Hulme & White do appear herein on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, or the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1857.—4w.ad7

STATE OF ILLINOIS—Cook County,—ss.
Cook County Circuit Court, April Term, A.D. 1857.
Isaac Cook vs. John M. Myers, William B. Egan, Joseph Stockton Hulme and George Mitchell—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of said Myers, and that said White and Hulme have not complied with the commands contained in said writ of subpœna, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, which is hereby given to them, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Circuit Court, which is hereby given to them, that said complainant, filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable and dated on the 2d Monday of April next, 1857, as by law required.

Now, on motion of said Isaac Cook, by Walker and Myers, his solicitors, it is ordered by the Court that the said Myers, Hulme & White do appear herein on the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, or the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1857.—4w.ad7

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
Isaac Cook vs. James S. Sherwood, Joseph Stanley, H. G. McClelland, and William H. Ellery—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of George Stanley, and H. G. McClelland, two of the defendants in said suit, that on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, issued his writ of subpœna in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on which writ there is endorsed a direction to the Sheriff of said County, to cause the said George Stanley and H. G. McClelland, to be summoned to appear before said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George Stanley and H. G. McClelland, shall personally be and appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
John Bigelow, survivor of Pierce Mercier, and sole surviving Administrator of Jeremiah Pratt, deceased, vs. Samuel Hoxie, Eugene Hoxie, Mary Hoxie, Sarah Hoxie, Benjamin Hoxie, Solomon Hoxie, Jr., Sarah Hoxie, Samuel P. Shepard and Sophia P., his wife, Leonard Hubbard and Harriet, his wife, Charles Gordon and Cook County and State of Illinois, heirs and devisees of said Jeremiah Pratt, deceased.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and a copy of the writ of subpœna issued out of said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on which writ there is endorsed a direction to the Sheriff of said County, to cause the said defendants to be summoned to appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Solomon Hoxie, Jr., Sarah Hoxie, Samuel P. Shepard and Sophia P., his wife, Leonard Hubbard and Harriet, his wife, Charles Gordon and Cook County and State of Illinois, heirs and devisees of said Jeremiah Pratt, deceased, personally be and appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
John Bigelow, survivor of Pierce Mercier, and sole surviving Administrator of Jeremiah Pratt, deceased, vs. Samuel Hoxie, Eugene Hoxie, Mary Hoxie, Sarah Hoxie, Benjamin Hoxie, Solomon Hoxie, Jr., Sarah Hoxie, Samuel P. Shepard and Sophia P., his wife, Leonard Hubbard and Harriet, his wife, Charles Gordon and Cook County and State of Illinois, heirs and devisees of said Jeremiah Pratt, deceased—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and a copy of the writ of subpœna issued out of said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on which writ there is endorsed a direction to the Sheriff of said County, to cause the said defendants to be summoned to appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Solomon Hoxie, Jr., Sarah Hoxie, Samuel P. Shepard and Sophia P., his wife, Leonard Hubbard and Harriet, his wife, Charles Gordon and Cook County and State of Illinois, heirs and devisees of said Jeremiah Pratt, deceased, personally be and appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
Isaac Cook vs. James S. Sherwood, Joseph Stanley, H. G. McClelland, and William H. Ellery—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of George Stanley, and H. G. McClelland, two of the defendants in said suit, that on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, issued his writ of subpœna in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on which writ there is endorsed a direction to the Sheriff of said County, to cause the said George Stanley and H. G. McClelland, to be summoned to appear before said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George Stanley and H. G. McClelland, shall personally be and appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
John Bigelow, survivor of Pierce Mercier, and sole surviving Administrator of Jeremiah Pratt, deceased, vs. Samuel Hoxie, Eugene Hoxie, Mary Hoxie, Sarah Hoxie, Benjamin Hoxie, Solomon Hoxie, Jr., Sarah Hoxie, Samuel P. Shepard and Sophia P., his wife, Leonard Hubbard and Harriet, his wife, Charles Gordon and Cook County and State of Illinois, heirs and devisees of said Jeremiah Pratt, deceased—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, and a copy of the writ of subpœna issued out of said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on which writ there is endorsed a direction to the Sheriff of said County, to cause the said defendants to be summoned to appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Solomon Hoxie, Jr., Sarah Hoxie, Samuel P. Shepard and Sophia P., his wife, Leonard Hubbard and Harriet, his wife, Charles Gordon and Cook County and State of Illinois, heirs and devisees of said Jeremiah Pratt, deceased, personally be and appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
HARRIS, TAFFE & KING, Complt's Solrs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago,
January Term, A.D. 1857.
James L. Reynolds, David J. Ely, Ezbalon S. Ely and James A. Fawcett, vs. Oscar B. Sloan.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Oscar B. Sloan, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, dated the 26th day of December, A. D. 1856, in favor of the said James L. Reynolds, David J. Ely, Ezbalon S. Ely and James A. Fawcett, and against the estate of the said Oscar B. Sloan, for the sum of two thousand dollars, was duly issued by the Clerk of said Court, returnable on the first day of December, A.D. 1856, and that a summons has been issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the 2d Monday of April next, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Oscar B. Sloan, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and, answer, or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1857.—4w.ad7

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago,
January Term, A.D. 1857.
James L. Reynolds, David J. Ely, Ezbalon S. Ely and James A. Fawcett, vs. Oscar B. Sloan.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Oscar B. Sloan, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Recorder's Court of the City of Chicago, dated the 26th day of December, A. D. 1856, in favor of the said James L. Reynolds, David J. Ely, Ezbalon S. Ely and James A. Fawcett, and against the estate of the said Oscar B. Sloan, for the sum of two thousand dollars, was duly issued by the Clerk of said Court, returnable on the first day of December, A.D. 1856, and that a summons has been issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the 2d Monday of April next, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Oscar B. Sloan, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and, answer, or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1857.—4w.ad7

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,—ss.
Circuit Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
Isaac Cook vs. James S. Sherwood, Joseph Stanley, H. G. McClelland, and William H. Ellery—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of George Stanley, and H. G. McClelland, two of the defendants in said suit, that on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, issued his writ of subpœna in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on which writ there is endorsed a direction to the Sheriff of said County, to cause the said George Stanley and H. G. McClelland, to be summoned to appear before said Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said George Stanley and H. G. McClelland, shall personally be and appear before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you, according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
March Term, 1857.
Peter Bills vs. Charles A. Bain, et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Charles A. Bain, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of said County Court, dated the thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1857, at the term of said Court begun and held at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in January, A.D. 1857, in favor of the said Peter Bills, and against the estate of the said Charles A. Bain, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by law required; and that a summons has been issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles A. Bain, personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said plaintiff's claim and costs of suit.

F. A. HOYNE, Clerk.
ROSS & SEARS, Pltf's Att'y. Jan5-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the 22d day of March next, at a term of the County Court, then and there to be held, at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County, the undersigned will apply to said Court, for an order to compound, compromise and settle the debts and demands, belonging to the estate of Barney B. Haven, deceased, and accruing in the name of said deceased, according to the statutes, in such case made and provided.

JOHN H. THOMPSON,
Administrator.
Jan25,29,31,fe5,7,9,12,14,16,19,21,23,26,28,mh2,4,6,9,11,13,16,18,20,23,25,27,30,ap1,3,6

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
March Term, A.D. 1857.
Solomon G. Comstock, John G. Comstock, John S. Perry and Edward Perry, vs. Isaac Cook, et al.—In Chancery.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Isaac Cook, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of said County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 16th day of Nov., A.D. 1856, in favor of the said Solomon G. Comstock, John G. Comstock, John S. Perry and Edward Perry, against the estate of the said Isaac Cook, for the sum of two thousand dollars, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by law required; and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable on the 2d Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Isaac Cook, personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said plaintiffs' claim and costs of suit.

F. A. HOYNE, Clerk.
ROSS & SEARS, Pltf's Att'y. Jan5-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
Circuit Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
Horatio C. Stone vs. Amos Pratt and Jeremiah Pratt—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THIS NON-RESIDENCE of said Pratt, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and that Horatio C. Stone, the complainant, in the said Amos Pratt, that Horatio C. Stone, the complainant, in the above cause, has filed his bill of complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Common Pleas, on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable on the 2d Monday of February next, 1857, as by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Amos Pratt, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.

Music and Instruments.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC STORE,
No. ——LASALLE STREET.——

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED Fancy Goods for Holiday Gifts. Just received, and for sale at the METROPOLITAN MUSIC STORE, consisting of—Rich Papier Mache Goods, Ladies' Work Desks, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Work Cases, Watch Cases and Puff Boxes, and Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Work Boxes, Puff Boxes, Work Baskets, Paper Knives, Inkstands, Backgammon Boards, Paper Weights, Portfolios, Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, Paper Weights, Sachets, Agate Rings, &c.

An early inspection is solicited.

W. J. DAVIS, 89 LaSalle street,
opposite the Court House.
de19

METROPOLITAN MUSIC STORE.

W. J. DAVIS,
MANUFACTURER OF
All Kinds of Steam Boilers,
89 LaSalle street . . . CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
N. B. Yards for sale at Randolph street.
(Opposite the Court House.)

SOLE AGENT FOR
Boardman, Gray & Co.'s
PIANO-FORTES,
CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S
MELODEONS,
A large assortment of
PIANO-FORTES,
Occasionally on hand, with or without the celebrated 'DOLCE CAMPANA ATTACHMENT.'
Warranted in every instance to prove satisfactory.

These instruments have the entire approbation of the Faculty. All testify to their unrivalled power, and pronounce them the finest instruments ever introduced into the State.

MELO-PHONS, REED ORGANS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, ACCORDEONS, FLUTES, TAMBOURINES, MUSIC BOOKS, &c.
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE OF EVERY KIND.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND
Strings of the Best Quality,
Bands, Pieces and Music
Sheet Music and Instruction Books.

In every variety, very extensive assortment, and at
Wholesale and Retail, at New York and Boston Prices.

Brass Instruments for Bands,
Cornets and Cornet Accompaniments.

Pianos tuned and regulated in a thorough manner.
de19 W. J. DAVIS, 89 La Salle street.

B. K. MOULD & CO.,
No. 75 Lake street, under Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.,
Keep constantly on hand the largest and best selection of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,
WEST OF NEW YORK.

So many new Bands being now starting in all parts of the West Country, we assure all Leaders of Bands, Instruments, will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

BANDS SUPPLIED WITH
Eb Bugles, . . . $12 | B Bugles, . . . $12
Eb Alto, . . . 14 | Cymbals, . . . 10 to 22
Bb Alto, . . . 14 | Bass Drums, all sizes.
Eb Tenor, . . . 14 | Snare Drums, maple shell.
Bb Cornet, Bass, . . . 15 | Bass Drums, all sizes.
Eb & Bb Contrabasses.

Sax Horns for a Band of Twelve Members.
1 E flat Soprano, . . . 12 | 2 do Baritones,
1 B flat Soprano, . . . 12 | 2 do Bass,
1 E flat Alto, . . . 12 | 2 flat Contrabs Bass.

For a Band of ten members, omitting Soprano and one Alto. For a Band of Eight members, omitting Soprano, one Alto and one Baritone.

Purchasers will please bear in mind, that these Instruments are of the first French manufacture, and warranted to be correct.

HIGGINS BROTHERS
ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Steck's Celebrated Pianos,
Which have been pronounced by Jonas Chickering, Nunns & Clark, Horace Waters, and many other leading dealers in the Northwest, to be our new and exclusive stock of
PIANO-FORTES,
Which we will sell at the lowest prices, and warrant for five years.

The Steck Piano is the result of the study and experience of Mr. Steck, for many years foreman of the manufactory of Chickering & Sons, Boston, and is pronounced by all who have seen it, to be the best made in this country.

The Modern School for the Piano Forte has now been before the public for more than two years, and has proved its value as the best guide to a correct knowledge of Piano playing, and as it may be obtained at a moderate price, it is within the reach of all. Teachers, Pupils, Amateurs and Schools, are invited to examine it.

Vocal Book for the Piano Forte. By A. Lee Carpenter. A book for teachers. Price 75 cts.

Parker's Manual of Harmony and Thorough Bass, a text book for teachers. Price 75 cts.

Baker's Formation and Cultivation of the Voice. The true method for teaching to sing. This work recommends itself.

Panzia Ballads, (Children's Singing Book.) By Marion Du Buffon.

Copies of any of the above works will be sent to any address free of postage, on the receipt of the price.

HIGGINS BROTHERS,
Music Dealers, 81 Randolph street.

Lumber and Planing.

Howland, Farlin & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, TIMBER,
&c. South Clark street, at the junction of the Illinois Central, Galena and Chicago Union, Michigan Southern and Quincy with the Michigan Southern, Rock Island, and Chicago and Galena Railroads.

Having a Track laid in our Yard connecting with all the Railroads centering here, we are prepared for shipping Lumber, without loss by breakage or expense of cartage, are the lowest market prices, de 26-ly

Slate Roofing.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING MADE arrangements, extraordinary facilities for slating Roofs, would inform Builders and Property Holders generally, that he is prepared to furnish a superior article of cheaper grade, than before offered in this market.

A large quantity constantly on hand. Material directly from the quarry. All work guaranteed to be done in a workmanlike manner.

Shop and office at T. W. Alexander & Co., 179 & 181 South Water street, Chicago.
GILBERT D. L. ARNOLD.
oct29-76-6m*

STATE OF ILLINOIS—County of Cook,—ss.
Circuit Court of Common Pleas,
March Term, 1857.
Peter Bills vs. Charles A. Bain, et al.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the said Charles A. Bain, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Clerk's office of said County Court, dated the thirtieth day of January, A.D. 1857, at the term of said Court begun and held at the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in January, A.D. 1857, in favor of the said Peter Bills, and against the estate of the said Charles A. Bain, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by law required; and that a summons has been issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles A. Bain, personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A.D. 1857, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said plaintiff's claim and costs of suit.

F. A. HOYNE, Clerk.
ROSS & SEARS, Pltf's Att'y. Jan5-6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County,—ss.
Circuit Court of Common Pleas,
April Term, A.D. 1857.
Horatio C. Stone vs. Amos Pratt and Jeremiah Pratt—In Chancery.

AFFIDAVIT OF THIS NON-RESIDENCE of said Pratt, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Common Pleas, and that Horatio C. Stone, the complainant, in the above cause, has filed his bill of complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Common Pleas, on the 3d day of January, A.D. 1857, and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable on the 2d Monday of February next, 1857, as by law required.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Amos Pratt, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February, 1857, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill of complaint.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
FARNSWORTH & BRYDGES, Complt's Solrs.
Chicago, Jan. 4, 1857.—4w.ad7

Excelsior Iron Works,

MASON, McARTHUR & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Kinds of Steam Boilers,
GASOMETERS, WROUGHT IRON, AND HOUSE WORK, of every description. Also, sole agents for the West for the manufacture and sale of BOWENS PATENT BOLT AND RIVET MAKING MACHINES.

Works, corner of Canal and Carroll streets, Chicago, Ill. oct16-3m

P. W. Gates, Warner, Chalmers & Fraser,
MANUFACTURERS OF RAIL ROAD CARS, Portable and stationary
Steam Engines and Boilers,
Portable cranes for sale, Gates' Patent Screw Cutter, and Spike Machine for sale. Gates' Iron Frame Mills and Bolts.

Engine and Wood Lathes,
Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally. Steeple Mills, Rods, Rods, Cranks, Pinions, Finished Bevel Gear Work, &c.

POWER AND HAND PLANERS, &c., &c.
Castings and Mill Gearing made to order.

Eagle Works, Galena, Ill.
Mark Goods—"GATES & CO."
P. W. GATES, R. S. WARNER, V. CHALMERS,
Agent, Chicago. D. R. FRASER.
April 12, 1856.

GRANGER IRON WORKS.
NOW EXPERIMENTED AND FULLY PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

STEAM ENGINES.
MACHINIST'S TOOLS of every description.
Saw and Grist Mill Machinery and Repairs.
Warehouse Gearing, Carts, Trucks,
Levelers and Hoisting Machines, Gas Gas & Water Pipes, &c.

BUILDING CASTINGS,
ORDERS FOR CAST WINDOW CAPS, Sills, Weights, Cellar Gratings, Weights & Work for Buildings, promptly attended to. All other kinds of Castings and Machinery, made to order on the shortest notice.

The subscribers are also agents for the sale of Boston RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE, and have a full assortment on hand.

OFFICE AND WORKS, corner of Franklin and Indiana streets, Chicago, Illinois.
W. L. GRANGER,
A. M. GRANGER.

CHICAGO STEAM AND GAS PIPE WORKS.
233...OFFICE, LAKE STREET...233

WALWORTH HUBBARD & CO.,
GIVE THEIR EXCLUSIVE ATTENTION to Warming Buildings by means of Hot Water. Being the originators of this plant and having had an experience of nearly a decade, are confident that they

STEAM APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
And in the most perfect form. This method is particularly adapted to
FACTORIES, HOTELS,
HOSPITALS, BANKS,
PRIVATE RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES,
AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
They manufacture, and have on hand a large assortment of
IRON STEAM PIPE,
With Steam and Iron Fittings of every kind, for Engine, Boiler and Gas Purposes.

Pumps, Globe Valves, Safety Valves,
Gauge Cocks, Gate Valves, Steam Gauges,
Cocks, Oil Valves, Whistles,
Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Pipe Tongs, &c.
de26-ly

Groceries.

Miller & Rounds,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
No. 76 South Water street, Chicago,

HAVE ON HAND, AND ARE JUST RECEIVING one of the largest and best assorted stocks ever brought to this city, and are selling them for Cash, at lower Prices than any other house in the City.

Their Stock consists, in part, of—

200 Chests Tea, 1800 Boxes Glass,
1000 Bags Coffee, 1000 Kegs Nails,
500 Hhds Sugar, 1000 Bales Rope,
500 Bbls Molasses, 1000 Bags Shot,
200 " Syrup, 600 " Raisins,
250 " White Sugar, 100 Pieces Rice.

Also, a splendid assortment of Yankee Notions and Woodenware.

MILLER & ROUNDS,
79 Clark street, Chicago.
de6-3m

C. L. HARMON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 River street, Chicago,

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE RECEIVING the following Goods, which they offer in the trade, at lowest market rates:—

100 Hhds Cuba Sugar, 50 Hhds. Choice Teas, assorted.
150 Hhds Double Refined do. 500 Hhds Java, Rio and Laguayra Coffee.
100 Hhds Grocers and Extra Syrup,
250 Qrs Tobacco, all grades.
100 Hhds Molasses, 50 Bales Cotton,
100 Hhds Bbls and Kits Mackerel,
300 Boxes Sealed and No. 1 Chocolate,
10 Hhds Starch,
125 Bbls B. W. Shaker and Kingdom Saleratus,
45 Sacks Pepper and Pimento,
30 Bales Cassia and Spices,
50 Boxes Pepper Sauce,
50 Boxes Mustard,
50 Chests Cassia and Cocoa,
10 Cases Indigo,
5 Bbls Tumblers,
Together with a full assortment of Wooden and Willowware.

HOOPSKIRTS AND BUSTLES, thence to Boston, N. Y. and Philadelphia.

A scholarship issued from the Chicago College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and vice versa.

Students, wherein to obtain Situations in Commercial Houses in the United States or Canada. Address their Orders by Letter (post paid) to the Principal, through the Post Office during the last month from various parts of the country, and the Principal is happy to state that so many orders, particularly in the hand writing of females, have been received, that he is not much pressed, but is comfortable, it is to be such pressed, but shrewish to start. Students can enter at any time. Terms, $40 per Session. Circulars and Specimens of Penmanship sent free of charge. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
48 Clark street, opposite Gen. Smith's Bank, Chicago.

At Superior street . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio.
At Main street . . . . . Buffalo, N. Y.

REFERENCE:
Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Wm. Jarvis, F. Mosier,
John B. Rimes, Wm. W. Brown, Esq., S. C. Larned, Esq.
Hon. S. Schuyler, Utica, Hon. Wm. Kent, Jr. L. Rosen,
Hon. W. B. Judd, M. H. Wells, H. O. Ogden,
Hon. Wm. Kent, Jr. Wm. Hickman, Esq. Chicago.

The design of the Institution is to afford perfect facilities for acquiring in an expeditious manner, a thorough knowledge of commercial science and art, as practically employed in the Counting House and business circles generally.

For further information, send for circular, just published, which will be forwarded free of charge.

Address M. J. Clark, Commercial College, Kalamazoo, Mich. no11-3m.ad8

BRYANT & STRATTON'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,
48 Clark street, opposite Gen. Smith's Bank, Chicago.

At Superior street . . . . . Cleveland, Ohio.
At Main street . . . . . Buffalo, N. Y.

REFERENCE:
Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Wm. Jarvis, F. Mosier,
John B. Rimes, Wm. W. Brown, Esq., S. C. Larned, Esq.
Hon. S. Schuyler, Utica, Hon. Wm. Kent, Jr. L. Rosen,
Hon. W. B. Judd, M. H. Wells, H. O. Ogden,
Hon. Wm. Kent, Jr. Wm. Hickman, Esq. Chicago.

The design of the Institution is to afford perfect facilities for acquiring in an expeditious manner, a thorough knowledge of Commercial Science and Art, as practically employed in the Counting House and business circles generally.

A scholarship issued from the Chicago College will be good in Cleveland, Buffalo and Albany, and vice versa.

Students, wherein to obtain Situations in Commercial Houses in the United States or Canada. Address their Orders by Letter (post paid) to the Principal, through the Post Office during the last month from various parts of the country, and the Principal is happy to state that so many orders, particularly in the hand writing of females, have been received, that he is not much pressed, but is comfortable, it is to be such pressed, but shrewish to start. Students can enter at any time. Terms, $40 per Session. Circulars and Specimens of Penmanship sent free of charge. Address

BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago.
no11

BELL'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
COR. STATE AND RANDOLPH STREETS,
No. 72 State Street,
INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1850.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois, Feb., 1855.

FACULTY
President—Hon. D. Y. BELL.
Vice-President—Thos. J. Sloan, A. M., Prof. of Double Entry Book Keeping, and Lecturer on the General Laws of Trade, Banking and Exchange.
Robert S. Blackwell, Prof. of Commercial Law.
Hon. S. Schuyler, Prof. of Political Economy and Laws of Business.
Hon. Wm. Kent, Prof. of Book-Keeping Department.
H. Oviatt Snow, Prof. of Mathematics.
Henry Kinsley, Prof. of Penmanship.
D. S. Heald, S. G. Clark, T. M. Foss, P. C. Hayford, E. R. Jones, Book-Keeping Professors and Assistants.
Also, Fresh Rosaleni and Gruend Cottrau and Grund Forms of superior Quality. Chicago, June 6, 1856.—1y

The Great Natural Remedy for Indigestion and DYSPEPSIA,
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE ONLY PEPSIN IN THE WORLD, PERFECTLY DIGESTS all kinds the first place among all the particular remedies for that class of complaints, and we claim for it the highest praise ever awarded for an unassuming article, and we confidently assert that it will cure more cases of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., than any other remedy ever discovered.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere, and wholesale and retail, by JOHNSTON & HOLLOWAY,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold in Chicago by all druggists.
oct15-ly&d

Fever and Ague.
PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE Chills and Fever, or Intermittent Fevers, are respectfully informed that they can be cured by the use of Dr. Houghton's Pepsin. Also, for the worst cases of Dyspepsia ever discovered. No one need suffer from these complaints.

Thayer's Omega Pills,
will cure a cure as easy, if taken according to directions. Ladies, if you wish to be relieved of the pain and suffering of the disease in returning about the spring, purchase a box of Thayer's Omega Pills, and use them as directed, and they will do it. When they leave the woman at least how free from pain, and in perfect health. Call and procure a pamphlet, read the Certificates of those who have used them, and be convinced of the truth.

Sold by all druggists generally and Peddlers, Fisher & Co., 124 Water street, Chicago, Ill., Sole Agents for the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, &c.
Also, by Sanford & Co., 102 Front street, N. Y. apr

DR. HUBBELL,
Proprietor of
Chicago Medical Infirmary,
LAKE STREET.

DR. HUBBELL BEGS LEAVE TO INform the public that, in consequence of the great increase of business which has attended his practice for the last year, he has removed to more extensive and convenient rooms. Connected with his office, he has now five rooms, with private consultation-rooms, for the use of ladies, that they can be attended to entirely free from publicity and annoyance.

Dr. H. will devote his attention individually, and not in a mass way under whatever name his employees, Physicians and Consultants may be appointed at the college.

Chicago, Oct. 2—3m.dw (3)

Boys' School.
A. J. SAWYER, A. M., LATE PRINCIPAL of the Chicago Female Seminary, will open a school for Boys, in the basement of the First Baptist Church, corner of Lasalle and Washington streets, entrance on Washington street, on Monday, the 5th inst. The school will be instructed entirely by Mr. Sawyer, assisted by Miss Jacques. The number of pupils will be limited to twenty. Miss Jacques Emile Hamilton, and the latter by an experienced teacher of music.

Penmanship.
THE KIDDERIAN SYSTEM OF GEOMETRICAL Penmanship, originated and perfected by Prof. A. Kidder, will commence a series of